Sterner Years

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" WHY DON'T YOU MAKE WAY FOR SOMEONE WHO CAN MAKE A BIGGER IMPRESSION ON THE POLITICAL SCENE ? "

Sterner Years

an exhibition on the life and works of Sir Winston Churchill from the John G. Edison Collection

Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library
University of Toronto
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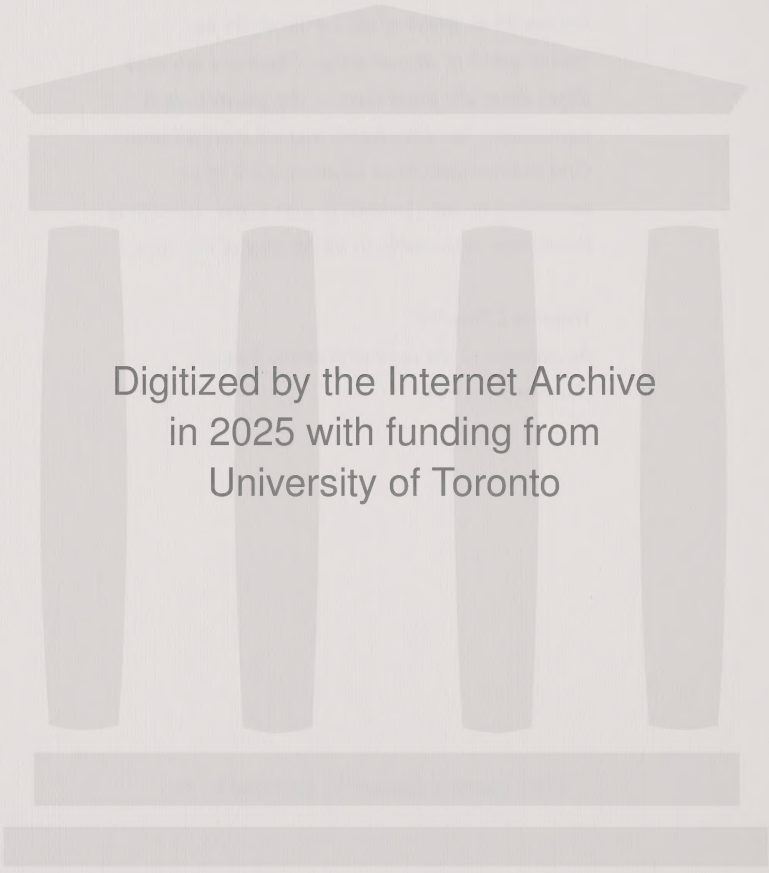
frontispiece: A cartoon by Cummings which appeared in *The Daily Express* on 29 January 1954.

Do not let us speak of darker days; let us rather speak of sterner days. These are not dark days: these are great days — the greatest days our country has ever lived; and we must all thank God that we have been allowed, each of us according to our stations, to play a part in making these days memorable in the history of our race.

Winston Churchill:
An address to the boys of Harrow School,
October 29, 1941.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With this exhibition and its catalogue, the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library and the University of Toronto acknowledge the gift by John G. Edison of his magnificent collection of works by and about Sir Winston Churchill. The comprehensiveness and depth of this gift establish it as a major resource for scholars in several disciplines, thus adding to the scope and range of other collections held by the Fisher Library, and especially complementing the extensive collection of modern English literature. It should not be forgotten that Churchill was himself the recipient of the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1953.

This collection is the result of concentrated bibliophilia exercised over many years by Mr. Edison. Such a knowledgeable and committed private collector, with a spirit of generosity, is able to contribute to the literary, historical, and bibliographical resources of academic institutions, and thus help to create research possibilities for scholars now and in the future. We hope that this exhibition and catalogue will provide a stimulus for such work.

Richard Landon

Director, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library

Winston Churchill while a lieutenant in the South African Light Horse, 1900.

Introduction

Winston Churchill's place in history is secure. Virtually no other figure in the twentieth century has achieved so much and used his talents to such outstanding effect. From the several hundred titles comprising the John G. Edison Churchill Collection, material in this exhibition has been chosen to illustrate these achievements and demonstrate Churchill's abilities as a soldier, journalist, politician, statesman, historian, and artist. Assembled over a period of some thirty years and donated to the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library in 1989, Mr. Edison's collection was considered one of the finest in private hands. First editions of Churchill's works are very well represented as are subsequent printings and several scarce Canadian imprints and unrecorded variants. In addition, the collection has many items to which Churchill contributed forewords, prefaces, introductions and articles. Equally important is the extensive array of broadsides, pamphlets, speeches, newspapers, magazines and items of an ephemeral nature. To complement the primary material, Mr. Edison amassed an exhaustive body of secondary literature on Churchill, his family and contemporaries. Works from each of these different areas have been included in the exhibition.

It is particularly appropriate that *"Sterner Days" : an exhibition on the life and works of Sir Winston Churchill* coincides with the fiftieth anniversary of the evacuation from Dunkirk and the Battle of Britain, events with which Churchill is so closely identified. In Britain's hour of supreme peril, his oratory, so eloquently expressing the sentiments of the nation, inspired the people with hope, determination and the will to win. Not surprisingly, Churchill's speeches have been collected into many different editions, a number of which are represented in the exhibition. Churchill's extraordinarily prolific written output, much of which, one must remember, was produced at the same time as he was engaged in a full political life, includes campaign histories, biographies, essays, articles, memoirs, a travelogue and a novel. Examples of these are also on display.

Churchill was not merely a prolific writer, he was also an extremely good one. In 1953 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature, in recognition of his "mastery of historical and biographical description as well as for his brilliant oratory in defending exalted human values". His ability to write well was nurtured during his school years at Harrow, where he was thoroughly instructed in grammar and the structure of the English language. As a young man, he was strongly influenced by the writings of such great historians as Gibbon and Macaulay, to the extent that he would consciously imitate their style. Later, Churchill's own vivid and powerful style developed, not only because of his natural ability as a writer but also through his practice of continually revising and refining his work.

Churchill remains a fascinating figure, a fact which is reflected in such phenomena as the frequent reprinting of his works, the appearance of new biographies and the continued interest in collecting material by and about this exceptional man. This exhibition is a testimony both to his place in history and to his character. Perhaps there are no finer words to describe Churchill than those he used in his work, *The Second World War*: "In war, resolution; in defeat, defiance; in victory, magnanimity; in peace, goodwill."

Case 1 ***The Story of the Malakand Field Force: an Episode of Frontier War.*** **London: Longmans, Green, 1898.**

This, Churchill's first book, recounts the activities of a British expedition under the command of Major-General Sir Bindon Blood, sent to suppress an uprising of Pathan tribesmen along the Indian north-west frontier in the late summer of 1897. Anxious to acquire military experience and glory to further his political ambitions, the young Lieutenant Churchill of the 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars at once applied for a position on Sir Bindon's staff. On learning that there were no vacancies, Churchill succeeded in securing a correspondent's appointment with both the London *Daily Telegraph* and the Allahabad *Pioneer*. Displaying coolness and bravery during the often bitter fighting, Churchill was rewarded with a well-deserved mention in despatches. At the conclusion of the campaign he returned to his regimental barracks at Bangalore to write a history of the expedition. In less than two months, working three or four hours a day, Churchill completed the manuscript and sent it home to his mother who arranged for its publication by Longmans. Much of the impetus for the speed with which Churchill worked was the fear that a fellow officer's account would be published before his own. In the event, Churchill was not quite fast enough. Unfortunately, in his haste, Churchill entrusted the correction of the proofs to his uncle who missed scores of misprints. These errors appear in the first edition but were corrected in subsequent editions.

The book received a favourable response from public and reviewers alike. Included among Churchill's papers is a letter from the Prince of Wales, the future King Edward VII, commending the author's first effort: "I cannot resist writing a few lines to congratulate you on the success of your book! I have read it with the greatest possible interest and I think the descriptions and the language generally excellent. Everybody is reading it, and I only hear it spoken of with praise. Having now seen active service you will wish to see more, and have as great a chance I am sure of winning the V.C. as Fincastle had; and I hope you will not follow the example of the latter, who I regret to say intends leaving the Army in order to go into Parliament."

The River War: an Historical Account of the Reconquest of the Soudan. **Edited by Col. F. Rhodes. London: Longmans, Green, 1899. 2 vols.**

Regarded by many critics as one of the finest books he ever wrote, *The River War* (the working title had been *The War for the Waterway*) is a detailed account of the reconquest of the Sudan from 1896 to 1898 by a mixed contingent of British and Egyptian troops under the command of Major-General Sir Herbert Kitchener. To set these events in a proper historical context, Churchill described the rise of the Mahdist forces under the charismatic Mohammed Ahmed in 1883, the death of General Gordon and the subsequent withdrawal of Anglo-Egyptian troops from the Sudan. By the middle of the next decade increased French and Italian activity in the Nile Valley led to the British Government's decision to reoccupy the Sudan. Advancing by short stages along the Nile, building a railway as he went, Kitchener brushed aside the enemy forces sent to block his route. By April 1898, with his victory over the dervishes at Atbrara, the end of the campaign was in sight.

Churchill, home on leave from India and eager to see more fighting, succeeded in being attached as a supernumerary lieutenant to the 21st Lancers. He also arranged to write a series of letters to the *Morning Post* at £15 per column. Churchill arrived in time to take part in the battle at Omdurman where the Anglo-Egyptian army of 20,000, equipped with modern rifles and machine guns, defeated 60,000 dervishes armed mainly with spears and swords. The 21st Lancers, with Churchill in their midst, charged an enemy force of three thousand, suffering the loss of twenty-one officers and men killed and a further forty-nine wounded out of three hundred and ten. Churchill later wrote that "nothing like the Battle of Omdurman will ever be seen again. It was the last link in the long chain of those spectacular conflicts whose vivid and majestic splendor has done so much to invest war with glamour."

The River War: an Historical Account of the Reconquest of the Soudan. **Edited by Col. F. Rhodes. New and revised edition. London: Longmans, Green, 1902.**

Following the success of *The River War* with its initial printing of two thousand copies and two further impressions totalling one thousand, a less expensive, revised one-volume edition was published in 1902. The original text was reduced by nearly a third, appendices abbreviated, illustrations omitted, and certain personal impressions and opinions removed. The remainder of the text was thoroughly revised in light of more recent information and a new chapter added describing the destruction of the Khalifa and the end of the war.

Savrola: a Tale of the Revolution in Laurania. **London: Longmans, Green, 1900.**

Churchill's only attempt at full-length fiction, *Savrola* was the first book he began writing (in 1897), but the third title to be published. It initially received a pre-publication serialization in *Macmillan's Magazine* from May to December 1899. The story takes place in the imaginary republic of Laurania where the hero, Savrola, leads a popular uprising against the autocratic government, only to find himself unable to control the revolutionary forces. The book was not well received by reviewers who thought it lacked originality and suffered from poor delineation of the characters. Churchill himself had this to say about *Savrola*: "I have consistently urged my friends to abstain from reading it."

London to Ladysmith via Pretoria. **London: Longmans, Green, 1900.**

In the introductory note, Churchill states that this book is "mainly a personal record of my adventures and impressions during the first five months of the African War". The despatches he sent home for publication in the *Morning Post* form the basis of the text. In March 1899 Churchill resigned his commission and left the army. Planning on a political career, he ran unsuccessfully in the July election as the Conservative candidate for Oldham. With war in South Africa against the Boer republics almost a certainty, Churchill accepted an offer from the *Morning Post* to act as its correspondent in the event of an outbreak of hostilities. Following the opening shots of the war in early October he sailed for South Africa, arriving at the end of the month. Never one to sit idly by when there

was adventure afoot, he set out on November 15th in an armoured train to reconnoitre Boer positions. The train came under heavy fire, several cars were derailed and, after a spirited defence, Churchill and many of the soldiers were forced to surrender. His imprisonment, however, was to be a short one. On the night of December 12th, he daringly escaped from his Pretoria prison and made his way to British lines. In January 1900, General Redvers Buller gave Churchill a lieutenancy in the South African Light Horse and he became one of the first officers to enter Ladysmith.

London to Ladysmith via Pretoria. **Toronto: Copp, Clark, 1900.**

Canadian editions of Churchill's early works are particularly scarce and much sought after by collectors.

Ian Hamilton's March. **London: Longmans, Green, 1900.**

Published in October 1900, this book is a continuation of *London to Ladysmith*. It deals with the four hundred mile march to Pretoria through Boer territory by Lieutenant-General Ian Hamilton's column on the flank of Lord Roberts's main army. According to Churchill, whose unit was part of the column, they fought ten general actions and fourteen small ones, capturing five towns in the process.

The book includes four letters not published in the *Morning Post* and which appear here for the first time. The remaining letters were lengthened and corrected. Chapter XVI, 'Held By the Enemy', uses excerpts from the diary of Lieutenant H. Frankland, who was captured with Churchill on the armoured train, and freed when Hamilton's troops entered Pretoria. Hamilton was later appointed commander of the land forces for the Dardanelles expedition in 1915. Frankland, by then a colonel, was killed on the beaches at Gallipoli.

Ian Hamilton's March. **Toronto: Copp, Clark, 1900.**

The cover of the Canadian edition shows crossed flags. The English edition is bound in dark red cloth with no cover illustration.

Case 2 ***Young Winston's Wars: the Original Despatches of Winston S. Churchill, War Correspondent 1897-1900.*** **Edited with an introduction by Frederick Woods. London: Leo Cooper, 1972.**

This book consists of Churchill's war despatches from India (1897), the Sudan (1898) and South Africa (1899-1900) arranged in their order of writing. The despatches formed the basis of his four campaign histories on display in Case 1.

The jacket illustration, showing Simon Ward as Lieutenant Churchill in the cavalry charge at Omdurman, is taken from the film *Young Winston*.

"Lord Roberts." In *The Windsor Magazine*, vol. 14, no. 79, July 1901, p. 123-136.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts ("Bobs") was the most celebrated and popular officer in the British Army during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Winner of the Victoria Cross in the Indian Mutiny of 1857, he served with distinction in the colonial wars of the period, eventually rising to the command of the Indian army by the end of 1885. It was Lord Randolph Churchill, in his capacity as Secretary of State for India, who convinced the Prime Minister and the Queen that Roberts was the best candidate for the position.

Churchill's article concentrates on the Field Marshal's activities as Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in South Africa, an appointment which followed in the wake of a series of humiliating defeats in December 1899.

***Lord Randolph Churchill.* London: Macmillan, 1906. 2 vols.**

Although Churchill's relationship with his father was not a particularly close one, he deeply respected him and was immensely proud of his accomplishments. In July 1902, seven years after Lord Randolph's death, Churchill obtained permission from his father's literary executors to begin work on a full-length biography. The resulting book, based on Lord Randolph's private papers and correspondence, and published in two volumes, concentrates on his political career; with the exception of the first two chapters and the last, the author focuses on the period from 1880 to 1890, with emphasis on the political crises of 1885 and 1886.

Lord Randolph Churchill remains an outstanding example of political biography. Over fifty years after its publication, another biographer of Lord Randolph, Robert Rhodes James, acknowledged the debt he owed to Churchill's study, calling it a "monumental work" upon which he drew heavily for his own book.

***Lord Randolph Churchill.* London: Odhams Press Limited, [1952]**

This one-volume edition with a new introduction includes an account by Sir Henry Wolff of Lord Randolph's resignation in 1886 published here for the first time.

"My African Journey." In *The Strand Magazine*, vol. 35, nos. 207-215, March-November, 1908.

In the fall of 1907, Churchill made a trip to East Africa. He arrived in the coastal city of Mombasa at the end of October, proceeding inland by rail to Lake Victoria. From there he travelled northward along the Nile finishing his journey in Egypt in December. The articles in *The Strand Magazine*, for which Churchill received £150 per story, were written for the most part in Uganda, a country Churchill thought a fairy tale. "You climb up a railway instead of a beanstalk, and at the end there is a wonderful new world. The scenery is different, the vegetation is different, and, most of all, the people are different from anything elsewhere to be seen in the whole range of Africa."

***My African Journey*. Toronto: William Briggs, 1909.**

This is an expanded version of the work first appearing in *The Strand Magazine*. The book has two additional chapters which were not serialized, including one in which Churchill advocates the building of a railway in Uganda, suggesting that it might be called the Victoria and Albert Railway.

The Canadian edition lacks the publisher's advertisements found in the English edition. The cover illustration is taken from a photograph in the book.

***Liberalism and the Social Problem*. London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1909.**

Liberalism and the Social Problem contains the principal speeches Churchill gave in the House of Commons and across Britain from 1906 to 1909 on some of the great political issues of the day, including free trade, colonial preferences and the budget. More specifically, however, this compilation of speeches presents a lucid expression of the ideas of the new liberalism which propounded the necessity of state intervention to protect society's disadvantaged and to relieve industrial insecurity and unemployment.

***The People's Rights*. London: Hodder & Stoughton, [1910]**

Less than a week after the publication of *Liberalism and the Social Problem* in late November 1909, Prime Minister Asquith dissolved Parliament following the rejection of the Liberal Government's budget by the House of Lords. In the subsequent election campaign, Churchill made a series of speeches from which he gathered together specific themes to form the chapters of a new book, *The People's Rights*. While reiterating many of the Liberal principles outlined in his previous work, he focuses his attention on the constitutional crisis, arguing that the House of Lords, this "hereditary chamber of wealthy men", must not be permitted supremacy over the democratically elected Lower House, particularly with respect to monetary matters. Defending the record of the Government, Churchill continues with an attack on protective tariffs, arguing that they are "injurious to the poorer classes", discusses the idea of graduated income taxes and surtaxes on unearned income and presses for the adoption of insurance schemes to assist the disadvantaged.

***Irish Home Rule: a Speech Delivered ... at Belfast on February 8th, 1912*. Authorized edition. London: Liberal Publication Department, 1912.**

The Irish question had bedevilled British domestic politics since the 1880s. With the rise of a new Irish nationalism and the election of Irish members of Parliament dedicated to home rule for their country, the issue was pushed to the forefront. Churchill's speech, given in Belfast before Ulster Protestants, summarizes the issues and outlines the Government's proposals for the Home Rule Bill. He argues that the best solution to the Irish difficulties lay in the establishment of a separate Irish legislature with clearly defined powers. He points out that the preceding twenty-five years had shown that an overwhelming

David Lloyd George and Winston Churchill in Whitehall, 1915.

majority of the Irish people supported this position. Churchill appeals to the Unionist Party to agree peacefully to home rule and cautions against its rejection because the "flame of Irish nationality is inextinguishable. The quarrel will go on here and all over the world ..." The bill, after much angry debate, passed the House of Commons, but the outbreak of war in Europe caused the postponement of its implementation. The last opportunity to settle the Irish question peacefully had been lost.

The Liberal Government and Naval Policy: a Speech ... Introducing the Navy Estimates in the House of Commons, on March 18th, 1912. **Authorized edition. London: Liberal Publication Department, 1912.**

As First Lord of the Admiralty, it was Churchill's responsibility to introduce the Navy Estimates in the House of Commons. In setting these estimates, he was conscious of the naval rivalry between Britain and Imperial Germany. A month previously, in an address at Glasgow, Churchill clearly set out the British position on the naval arms race: "[The Royal Navy] is to us a necessity and, from some points of view, the German Navy is to them more in the nature of a luxury. Our naval power involves British existence. It is existence to us; it is expansion to them." This fact prompted him to set a sixty per cent superiority in dreadnoughts (battleships) over Germany's navy as the minimum acceptable level.

Case 3 ***The World Crisis.*** **London: T. Butterworth, 1923-1931. 6 vols.**

Churchill's classic account of the First World War and its aftermath is written from a unique perspective. Not only was he placed at the centre of power, formulating policy relating to the conduct of the war in his capacity as First Lord of the Admiralty and later as Minister of Munitions, but he also served for several months as a battalion commander in the front line on the Western Front. Using this personal view of events, and incorporating official documents and statistics, Churchill fashioned a highly readable yet authoritative survey of the war. Published over a nine-year period, these six volumes remain one of the standard histories of the Great War. The first four volumes cover the years 1911 to 1918 mainly from a British perspective; volume five examines the decade 1918 to 1928 and the impact of the Versailles Peace Treaty. The final volume is devoted to the war on the Eastern Front.

The book is open at page 194 of volume one showing a series of points regarding naval matters which would have to be considered if war broke out.

The World Crisis. **New York: Scribner's, 1931.**

This single volume brings together the first four volumes of the original edition; the last two volumes, *The Aftermath* and *The Eastern Front* are not included. The text has been thoroughly revised and considerably reduced with a mass of technical details and some personal comments omitted. A chapter on the Battle of the Marne, previously published in the *Daily Mail*, has been added.

***The Great War.* [London]: Home Library Book Company, [1934?] 4 vols.**

A four-volume illustrated edition of *The World Crisis*.

***My Early Life: a Roving Commission.* London: T. Butterworth, 1930.**

In this delightful autobiography, written with humour and affection, Churchill depicts the period from his birth to his entry into politics. Although his school years are described as the only unhappy time in his life, he found certain aspects of learning, such as the study of English, both interesting and stimulating. Most of the book concentrates on Churchill's military career with vivid accounts of officer training at Sandhurst and of the several campaigns in which he took part, including the cavalry charge at Omdurman, his capture by and escape from the Boers and his entry, with leading elements of the British Army, into Ladysmith and Pretoria.

The frontispiece is a photograph of Miss Jennie Jerome, the future Lady Randolph Churchill.

***India: Speeches* ... London: T. Butterworth, 1931.**

Of the ten speeches in the book, nine were written between 1929 and 1931. The one exception is a speech given in the House of Commons on July 8, 1920, condemning the Amritsar massacre when troops under the command of General Dyer opened fire on a crowd of protestors, killing or wounding hundreds. Calling this incident "a monstrous event", Churchill goes on to state that the maintenance of the British Empire does not and could never be based upon force; rather it has "always meant and implied close and effectual co-operation with the people of the country".

The remaining speeches express Churchill's grave concerns and reservations about recent political events which in his opinion seemed to be leading to a premature extension of dominion status to India. These fears were based in part on his awareness of the strong racial and religious dissensions in the country and on the fact that the political parties in India were not representative of all the people.

On display is the paperback edition (in orange covers), which was published simultaneously with the hardcover. A second impression of the paperback edition in green wrappers (also shown) appeared in the same month as the first.

***Thoughts and Adventures.* London: T. Butterworth, 1932.**

A series of entertaining essays on a variety of topics includes one entitled "Cartoons and Cartoonists", in which Churchill discusses his being the subject of cartoons and commends their usefulness in learning history. He mentions that it was through the pages of *Punch* that he became interested in the Indian Mutiny, the Franco-Prussian War and the American Civil War. Some of the essays describe his life in the trenches on the Western Front, while other pieces include a critique of the Irish Treaty, the joys of painting and the excitement of flying.

The book is open at pages 32 and 33 showing cartoons of Churchill.

Case 4 ***Marlborough: His Life and Times.*** **London: G. Harrap, 1933-1938. 4 vols.**

This masterly biography of Churchill's famous ancestor, John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, is a work of vindication, a refutation of past criticisms levelled by historians who misinterpreted and misunderstood the character of one of the finest soldiers of the eighteenth century. Throughout these pages, one is conscious of the respect and admiration the author has for his subject. Although undoubtedly partisan, Churchill nevertheless maintains objectivity. The complexities of the diplomatic and political machinations are skillfully handled; but Churchill excels in his descriptions of Marlborough's great victories over the French during the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714): Blenheim (1704), Ramillies (1706), Oudenarde (1708) and Malplaquet (1709).

On display is the limited edition signed by Churchill and bound in full morocco with the Marlborough coat-of-arms stamped in gilt on the covers.

Great Contemporaries. **London: T. Butterworth, 1937.**

Originally appearing in periodicals, this series of articles on leading political and military figures includes sketches of Balfour, Asquith, Curzon, Haig, Foch, Hindenburg and Hitler. The book is open at the article on T.E. Lawrence. Churchill first met him in the spring of 1919 in Paris during the peace talks; later Lawrence became his adviser on Arab matters. Commenting on Lawrence's *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*, Churchill wrote: "As a narrative of war and adventure, as a portrayal of all that the Arabs mean to the world, it is unsurpassed. It ranks with the greatest books ever written in the English language."

In 1938, a revised, enlarged edition, which included four new articles on Admiral Lord Fisher, Charles Stewart Parnell, Baden-Powell and Franklin Roosevelt, was published.

Arms and the Covenant. **London: G. Harrap, 1938.**

Published in the United States under the title *While England Slept*, this book consists of speeches on foreign affairs and national defence, all but one delivered between 1933 and 1938. These years confirmed the impotence of the League of Nations as an effective instrument for the maintenance of peace and witnessed the growing threat of Nazi Germany to the stability of Europe. Churchill spoke out forcefully on these and other issues, repeatedly warning the government against complacency and decrying the lack of concerted action on the part of the European powers.

Step by Step, 1936-1939. **New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1939.**

The essays in this collection deal mainly with foreign policy and defence matters in a period of increasing international tension. Churchill discusses a broad range of topics, from the necessity of rearmament and the Munich crisis, to Germany's pact with Japan and the tragedies of Abyssinia, Austria and Spain.

Beating the Invader: a Message from the Prime Minister. **[London]: Issued by the Ministry of Information in co-operation with the War Office and the Ministry of Home Security, [1941]**

A broadsheet issued in May 1941 to inform civilians of the steps to be taken should the Germans invade Britain.

"Their Finest Hour": Speeches, Broadcasts and Messages. **[Winnipeg?]: Saskatoon Star-Phoenix, [1941]**

A collection of speeches or excerpts from speeches taken from *Into Battle*, a compilation published earlier in 1941. Covering the period between May 13th and November 12th, 1940, it includes many of Churchill's most famous speeches. According to Frederick Woods (Churchill's bibliographer), this book was to be the first of a series but was discontinued because of copyright difficulties. The book was also issued with green and yellow covers.

La Lutte Sans Relâche: Discours de Guerre. **Recuellis par Charles Eade. Traduits ou révisés par H. Priestman-Bréal. Londres: Heinemann & Zsolnay, 1943.**

A French translation of *The Unrelenting Struggle* (first published in English in 1942) which brings together speeches and broadcasts delivered by Churchill from November 1940 to the end of December 1941.

The End of the Beginning. **Boston: Little, Brown, 1943.**

These speeches, made by the Prime Minister in 1942, provide an excellent overview of the progress of the war in the various theatres of operations. The book includes the speech given at the Lord Mayor's luncheon in London on November 10th, in which he describes the British victory over Rommel at El Alamein. Although extremely pleased by this success Churchill cautions: "Now this is not the end. It is not even the beginning of the end. But it is, perhaps, the end of the beginning."

Onwards to Victory. **London: Cassell, 1944.**

This is the fourth collection of Churchill's war speeches to be published. Given in 1943, these speeches reflect the passing of the initiative to the allies and an increasing optimism that victory was assured.

Here is the Course We Steer! Mr. Churchill Maps out the Tasks that Face the Nation. **London: National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, [1945]** *Case 5*

The full text of a speech given at the Conservative Party Conference at Central Hall, Westminster, on March 15th, 1945. This was the first time since

Winston Churchill amid the ruins of the House of Commons, 11 May 1941.

being elected leader of the Conservatives four and a half years previously that Churchill had addressed the National Union in a full party conference. Knowing that a general election would most likely take place in the summer, he outlined the tasks facing the nation and the party, including the defeat of Japan ("no mood of war-weariness must prevent us from doing our duty"), the easing of war-time controls over the economy and the need to deal with the housing shortage.

Secret Session Speeches. **Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1946.**

During the course of the war, Churchill made five speeches which were given in closed or secret sessions of the House of Commons. The content of these speeches was such that no official record was allowed to be kept. Fortunately for posterity, in four instances Churchill prepared full texts of what he proposed to say and these have survived; in the fifth case only nine pages of typewritten notes remain. The speeches were on the following topics: the fall of France, June 20, 1940; the conducting of parliamentary business during air raids, September 17, 1940; the Battle of the Atlantic, June 25, 1941; the fall of Singapore, April 23, 1942; and the Vichy government and the Anglo-American landings in North Africa, December 10, 1942.

The Second World War. **London: Cassell, 1948-1954. 6 vols.**

In the preface to the first volume, Churchill writes that he regards this work, together with *The World Crisis*, as forming "an account of another Thirty Years' War". His position in the Cabinet in the First World War and his leadership of the British Government for more than five years of its struggle against Nazi Germany gave him a unique vantage point from which to write. His superb narrative is supported by masses of memoranda, directives, letters, telegrams and minutes of meetings given in full as appendices to each volume. It is the view of William Shirer that these six volumes constitute the greatest history of the Second World War and are "one of the masterpieces of history as literature, akin to those of Thucydides, Gibbon, Michelet, and Mommsen".

The Second World War and an Epilogue on the Years 1945 to 1957. **London: Cassell, 1959.**

This abridged one-volume edition includes an epilogue on the years 1945 to 1957 which reviews the period following his party's electoral defeat in July 1945. Many passages were deleted and the remainder of the text was rearranged. Excerpts from the epilogue were first published in the *Daily Telegraph* and *Look* in 1958.

The Sinews of Peace. **Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1949.**

Edited by his son Randolph, these twenty-nine speeches cover the eighteen-month period from the fall of the "Caretaker" government in June 1945 to the end of 1946. The collection includes two important speeches: "The Sinews of Peace", given at Fulton, Missouri, March 5, 1946, where Churchill makes

reference to an iron curtain descending across Europe; and an address given at Zurich University, September 19, 1946, in which he discusses the theme of a united Europe, "a kind of United States of Europe".

The work is open at the Fulton address.

Churchill's Visit to Norway: Speeches... **Oslo: J.W. Cappelens, 1949.**

In May 1948 Churchill visited Norway where he received an honorary doctorate of philosophy from the University of Oslo. In addition to Churchill's speeches, the book includes those made by Norwegian dignitaries.

Painting as a Pastime. **New York: Whittlesey House, 1950.**

The text of this book first appeared in periodicals as two separate essays entitled "Hobbies" and "Painting as a Pastime" and again in *Thoughts and Adventures*. Churchill turned to painting following his departure from the Admiralty in May 1915. From the intense activities of running one of the most important cabinet posts, he found himself with "long hours of utterly unwanted leisure". An experiment one Sunday with his children's paint box led to the purchase of his own oils and the start of a lifelong passion, his primary method of relaxation. "When I get to heaven I mean to spend a considerable proportion of my first million years in painting, and so get to the bottom of the subject."

Europe Unite. **London: Cassell, 1950.**

The fifty-two speeches comprising *Europe Unite* were delivered in Parliament and elsewhere in the years 1947 and 1948 while Churchill was Leader of the Opposition. These years witnessed the beginning of the dismantling of the British Empire in Asia with the granting of independence to India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon. Churchill spoke eloquently and with emotion on these and a variety of other important issues including Palestine, nationalization, conscription and the question of a united Europe.

The State of the Nation: a Broadcast by the Prime Minister... Saturday, 22nd December, 1951. **London: Conservative and Unionist Central Office, [1951]**

The text of a broadcast given eight weeks after the Conservatives, led by Churchill, were returned to office. In the broadcast he criticizes the previous Labour administration's policies, particularly the uncontrolled spending, which had brought the country to near bankruptcy. For Churchill, the main task of his government was "to make this Island solvent, able to earn its living and pay its way".

A History of the English-Speaking Peoples. **London: Cassell, 1956-1958. 4 vols.** *Case 6*

Churchill began this work nearly twenty years before it finally appeared. By the outbreak of the Second World War, nearly half-a-million words had been delivered to his publisher, but the war and the writing of his memoirs delayed his return to the *History*. Widely praised by professional historians as a work of fine scholarship, and written in a lucid, entertaining manner, Churchill's text traces the story of the English-speaking peoples from earliest times to the end of the South African War in 1902. In the preface to the first volume, Churchill states that his aim was "to present a personal view on the processes whereby English-speaking peoples throughout the world have achieved their distinctive position and character".

History of the English Speaking Peoples. **London: Purnell, 1969-1971. 112 parts.**

This attractively designed series, published in 112 weekly parts by Purnell, reproduces the text from Churchill's four-volume work of the same name. Each issue also contains articles on related subjects and themes by distinguished scholars and experts. Complementing the text are thousands of illustrations and maps in colour and black and white.

The American Civil War. **London: Cassell, 1961.**

This work first appeared as part of volume four of *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples*. The photographs used in the book were not published in the original edition.

The Unwritten Alliance. **London: Cassell, 1961.**

A collection of seventy speeches delivered between 1953 and 1959, this volume includes the last one he made as Prime Minister, given in the House of Commons on March 28, 1955. The title of the book is taken from a speech delivered at a dinner in honour of General Gruenther, NATO's Supreme Allied Commander. Churchill was referring to the unwritten alliance which bound Britain to the United States.

The Dream. **Introduction by Richard M. Langworth. [S.l.]: Churchill Literary Foundation, 1987.**

The second all-new Churchill title published postumously (the first was *Young Winston's Wars*, see Case 2). Limited to five hundred copies, the book was printed for contributors to the Churchill Literary Foundation and members of the International Churchill Society. In this imaginary tale set in 1947 at Chartwell, Churchill describes himself as painting a portrait of his father when the latter suddenly appears. Lord Randolph is curious to know what has happened to the world since his death and questions his son about the state of the monarchy, the domestic political situation and the Church of England. When asked what he does, Churchill replies, "I write books and articles for the Press". No mention is made of his political career and Lord Randolph departs unaware of his son's

achievements. The story was originally published in *The Sunday Telegraph* on January 30, 1966 and also in the *Collected Essays of Sir Winston Churchill.*

The book is open at the painting by Sal Asaro, which was commissioned by the International Churchill Society, and depicts the meeting between Churchill and his father.

Douglas Jerrold. *The Royal Naval Division.* With an introduction by the Right Hon. Winston S. Churchill. London: Hutchinson, 1923.

It was appropriate for Churchill to be asked to contribute an introduction to this history of the Royal Naval Division, which covers the years from its formation in 1914 to the end of 1918, since, as First Lord of the Admiralty, he was intimately involved in its creation. While maintaining the traditions of the navy - naval ranks, rates of pay and naval terminology - the men of the Division fought as infantry at Antwerp, Gallipoli and on the Western Front. Among those who served with units in the Division were Rupert Brooke, Denis Browne, Arthur Asquith (son of the Prime Minister) and Bernard Freyberg, V.C. The men of the Division regarded Churchill as their patron.

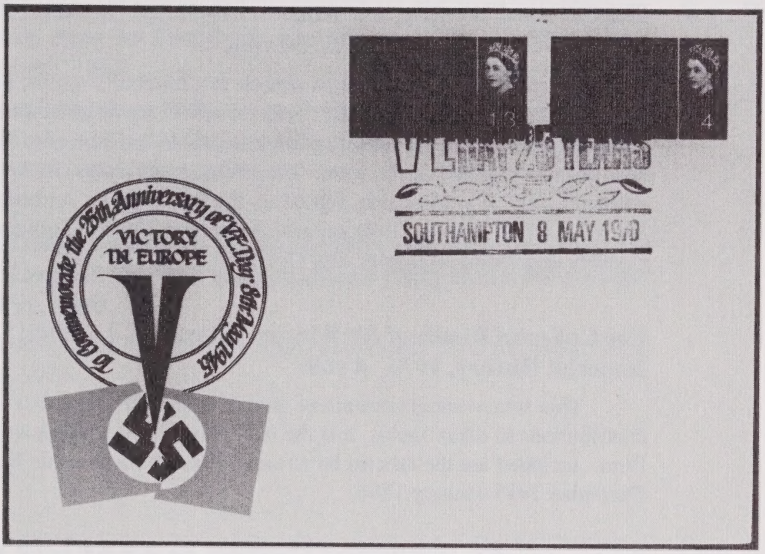
Viscount Rothermere. *My Fight to Rearm Britain.* With an Introduction by the Right Hon. Winston S. Churchill. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1939.

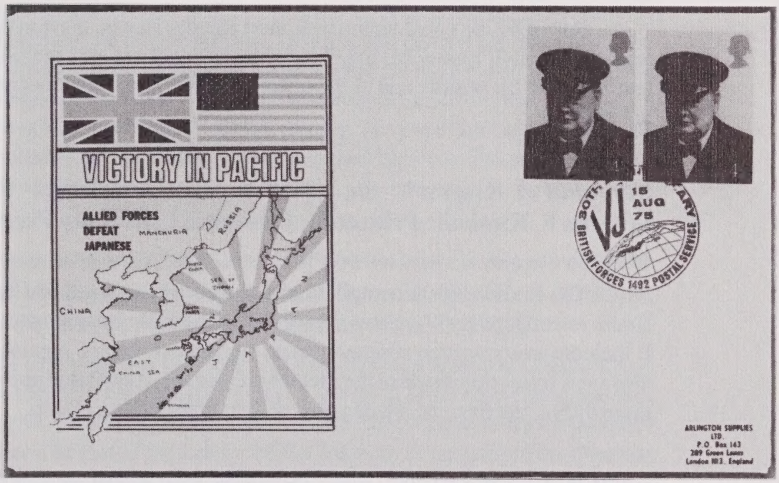
Viscount Rothermere, together with his brother Alfred Harmsworth, Viscount Northcliffe, controlled one of Britain's largest newspaper empires which included the *Daily Mail* and the *Evening News*. Throughout the 1930s Rothermere repeatedly campaigned for British rearmament and in particular for a stronger air force. Churchill's introduction is a reproduction of a letter sent to the author.

William Pitt. *The War Speeches of William Pitt the Younger.* With a foreword by the Right Hon. Winston S. Churchill. Third edition. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1940.

This new edition of Pitt's war speeches appeared at a particularly pertinent time in Britain's history. The country, as in Pitt's day, was facing the threat of invasion from a continental military power; but, as Churchill writes in the foreword, a Nazi victory would be "an immeasurably worse disaster for us and for mankind than Napoleon's victory could ever have been". He reminds the British people, however, that previous attempts to subjugate them had been notable failures.

The two previous editions did not include the Churchill foreword.





Two commemorative first day covers, "Victory in Europe", 8 May 1970, and "Victory in Pacific", 15 August 1975.

Case 7 ***The Collected Works of Sir Winston Churchill.* London: Library of Imperial History, 1973-1975. 34 vols.**

The first and only complete edition of Churchill's works, published to mark the centenary of his birth. This attractive set of thirty-four volumes, comprising all fifty of his published titles, is bound in vellum with the Churchill coat-of-arms stamped on the front. The Edison set is unique in that it contains a second copy of volume one, signed on the title page by Anthony Eden and Harold Macmillan, two former cabinet ministers in Churchill governments and Conservative Prime Ministers after Churchill.

***The Collected Essays of Sir Winston Churchill.* London: Library of Imperial History, 1976. 4 vols.**

This four-volume set contains most of Churchill's periodical articles and contributions to other books. It is the only appearance of these works in book form. Included are the articles he wrote for *The Daily Graphic* from Cuba in December 1895-January 1896.

***Winston S. Churchill: His Complete Speeches 1897-1963.* Edited by Robert Rhodes James. New York and London: Chelsea House, 1974. 8 vols.**

Edited by the noted historian Robert Rhodes James, these eight volumes present Churchill's speeches in a chronological sequence, and provide an excellent record of his oratory and of the history-making events that occurred during his long life.

***Churchill & Roosevelt: the Complete Correspondence.* Edited by Warren F. Kimball. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1984. 3 vols.**

The first complete compilation of the correspondence of Churchill and Roosevelt effectively illustrates the special relationship between these two men. It includes every written communication (telegrams, letters, memos, notes and also a few transcripts made of their telephone conversations) that passed between them during the five and a half years of their wartime leadership.

***Sir Winston Churchill: Selections from His Writings and Speeches.* Chosen and edited by Guy Boas. Second edition. London: Macmillan, 1966.**

First published in 1952, these selections from Churchill's writings and speeches were chosen to illustrate the extraordinary life and career of this great man.

***Never Give In! the Challenging Words of Winston Churchill.* With an introductory essay by Dwight D. Eisenhower. Kansas City: Hallmark Editions, 1967.**

This book, together with *The Irrepressible Churchill*, is an example of one of the many books which present a selection of Churchill's most famous words, witty remarks and astute observations.

***The Irrepressible Churchill: Stories, Sayings and Impressions of Sir Winston Churchill.* Selected and compiled by Kay Halle. New York: Facts on File, 1985.**

The book is open at page 232 showing a cartoon of Churchill from *Punch*, February 14, 1923.

***Churchill: His Paintings*: a catalogue compiled by David Coombs. Foreword by Lady Spencer-Churchill. London: Hamish Hamilton, 1967.** *Case 8*

This detailed catalogue includes virtually all of Churchill's paintings, with landscapes forming the largest portion. Of particular interest are those works he completed while on active service in France during the First World War. In 1948 Churchill was unanimously elected to membership in the Royal Academy of Arts as its first Honorary Academician Extraordinary. His paintings have been owned by such dignitaries as Her Majesty the Queen and Presidents Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower.

***Winston Spencer Churchill, Servant of Crown and Commonwealth: A Tribute by Various Hands Presented to Him on His Eightieth Birthday.* Edited by Sir James Marchant. London: Cassell, 1954.**

As the title suggests, this book was compiled as a tribute to Churchill and presented to him on his eightieth birthday. The contributors were colleagues and contemporaries, each of whom viewed Churchill from widely divergent perspectives, whether it be that of the Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition, the Director of the Tate Gallery, or the Prime Minister of Australia. They included Clement Attlee, A.P. Herbert, Leo Amery, Lady Violet Bonham Carter, Anthony Eden and Sir John Rothenstein. Issued with the book was a wrap-around eightieth birthday greeting which could be sent to Churchill.

***The Order of Service* and *Ceremonial to be Observed at the Funeral of the Right Honourable Sir Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H., 30th January 1965*. [London]: H.M.S.O., 1965.**

"Sir Winston Churchill Dies." *The Times*, London, Monday, January 25, 1965.

A copy of *The Times* of London published the day after Churchill's death. Included in this edition is a sixteen-page memorial supplement providing highlights of his career and excerpts from his speeches.

***Memorial Address in the Congress of the United States and Tributes in Eulogy of Sir Winston Churchill.* Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1965.**

Churchill's death elicited tributes from around the world. This particular volume is a compilation of such tributes from the country for which he had a special affection. It consists of speeches in his honour made by members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. As well, some of the official documents conferring honorary citizenship of the United States on Churchill have been reproduced.

***Sir Winston Churchill: a Memorial.* Edited by Frederick Towers. London: Macdonald, 1965.**

This is a typical example of the memorial books which were published in the hundreds as a tribute to Churchill following his death in January 1965. Largely pictorial, there are many photographs of his lying-in-state and of the state funeral.

***Churchill, the Life Triumphant: the Historical Record of Ninety Years.* With a biographical essay by Henry Anatole Grunwald and an introduction by Dwight D. Eisenhower. [New York]: American Heritage Publishing Co., 1965.**

An illustrated biographical tribute using excerpts from Churchill's speeches and writings, this interesting volume provides a succinct outline of the important events in his life.

The contents of these cases demonstrate the variety of material on Winston Churchill found in the Edison Collection. Included are postage stamps and first day covers from all over the world, cigarette cards, medals, and phonograph records. Copies of *Finest Hour*, the journal of the International Churchill Society, and other more popular magazines are on display, as is a small sample of the biographical material available on Churchill and his parents. Of particular interest is the Randolph Churchill/Martin Gilbert eight-volume official biography, which, with its thirteen companion volumes of documents (and ten more projected), constitutes the largest English-language biographical effort ever undertaken. Memoirs of close political and military associates are also shown.

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